

# The Weekly Louisiana.

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JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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## THE INTER-OCEAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

THREE EDITIONS.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and DAILY.

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**The Louisianian.**

C. T. RUBY, ..... Editor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to  
H. A. CORBIN,  
Business Manager.  
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Dueling is becoming so prevalent in the Prussian army that an officer may pull a man's nose at noon and be dead before 1 o'clock.

A weak solution of tar and water is recommended for use by bald-headed men, to bring back the capillary glory.

Germany has adopted a law by which the holder of a railroad ticket may stop at any point on his journey, for any period, the ticket remaining good till used.

The apple, which, as we all know, is the first fruit mentioned in the Bible, has been the occasion of various legends and superstitions. In Arabia it is believed to charm away disease and produce health and prosperity. In some countries the custom remains of placing a rosy apple in the hand of the dead, that they may find it when they enter Paradise. The Greeks use it as a symbol for wealth and large possessions, thus attesting their esteem for the fullness and richness of its qualities. In Northern mythology the apple is said to produce rejuvenating power. Germany, France and Switzerland have numerous legends regarding this fruit. In some it is celebrated as the harbinger of good fortune, causing one's most earnest desires to be fulfilled; in others its beautiful properties are shown forth as bringing death and destruction; others again, speak of it as an oracle in love affairs; this is especially the case with the Germans, not only in their numerous tales, but in some surviving customs. In England, as well as in our own country, is known among school girls the popular use of the apple seeds in divining one's sweetheart. The peeling is also used as a test in this delicate matter.

The Denver (Col.) *Herald*, in a number expressed the opinion that the public can better reach through the columns of a newspaper of a fair circulation, "than all the other mediums, costly circulars, cards, posters, give-ways and jumcracks put together. A thousand doors are open to welcome it; a thousand messengers are weekly seeking the post-office to receive it; a thousand families look for its coming, and ten thousand read it when it does come, advertisements and all."

**A Lesson in Multiplication.** Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the result if divided by 2—a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a 0 to answer when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 404 by 5, and the answer will be 2,020: divide the same by 2, and you will have 132, and, as there is no remainder, you add a 0. Now take 350; multiply by 5, the answer is 1,750; and dividing this by 2, there is 175, and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1,750.

The Godiva engraving accompanying the *Days' Doings*, all the illustrated weeklies and latest received Western and Northern dailies, with the popular magazines, are for sale by Staub, the cheap newsdealer, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street.

King Kalakama, of the Hawaiian Isles, the first reigning potentate who ever visited our country, has arrived at Washington. At San Francisco on arriving, and in his journey across the continent to our several Western cities, the King has been received with the ceremonies and hospitalities due his exalted station and the amicable relations existing between the United States and his dominions.

**PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.**

message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me."

Civil service rules, we doubt much, if the American people are yet desirous of, in that it is a condition of greater excellence in governmental management than possible to be attained with popular suffrage under present conditions, without enforced education. We think the President has safely concluded that, unless Congress positively legislates, he shall abandon them in their present features. This is regrettable, but a condition from which time and education can alone relieve us.

Of other features of the message we shall hereafter speak. Concluding with that hearty commendatory, prescribing the means to remedy the menacing dangers of national insolvency and business prostration, and invoking Congress to apply the cure in the only manner known to wisdom and sound policy.

The new City Council propose to relegate the Mayor to as near nonentity in their deliberations as is possible with the functions of his office; which considering the foolish notions and obstructive acts of his Honor he seems to justly deserve.

On Tuesday at the regular weekly meeting the Council unanimously passed over the Mayor's veto, resolution No. 2628, Administration series, which enforces the immediate collection of the taxes of 1874. As a private citizen Mayor Leeds has been prominent in tax resisting, and perhaps in justice to his past course, without reference to his defined duties as Mayor, he determined his late veto. Be that as it may, none better than his associates of the Council know the value of compelling tax collections, and thus the successor of Wiltz is snubbed.

**THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.**

These growing out of the existence of the turbulent feeling, common to the intense spirit of opposition to reconstruction now so rampant in many of the Southern States, have at last culminated in open massacre of the colored people and adherents to the legally constituted authorities of Vicksburg. The Sheriff of the county and several other officials being objectionable to the "color line," White League organizations of that city, were permanently ordered to vacate their offices.

Governor Ames in a proclamation commanded peace and declared his intention in consonance with sworn obligations to stand by the authorities. Whereat on last Monday a semi-revolution occurred in the vicinity of Vicksburg, wherein the blacks were charged with being a part of the legal *posse comitatus* summoned by the Sheriff, and indiscriminately slaughtered to the number of two hundred or more by armed "color liners," the Associated Press Agent telegraphing they were in battle "array and marching on" Vickshurg. As always in such reported "battles," but one revolutionist was killed, notwithstanding the large number of negroes reported to have fired on the whites. Governor Ames on Wednesday issued his proclamation convening an extra session of the Legislature for Thursday, Dec. 17, to take action in reference to the great emergency of the armed insurrection existing.

Without militia or a State police, the Governor is at present powerless to enforce his authority. Last Spring, when constitutionally requested, the President declined to send troops to Mississippi. It is now probable that Governor Ames, who is both brave and fearless in the discharge of his duties, will obtain through the extra session of the Legislature such needed legislation that he will not again call on the national authorities to aid him in suppressing any revolt within the limits of the State.

A gallant Union soldier, and of spotless reputation and sterling rectitude, Gov. Ames will satisfy the country ere the Mississippi troubles are abated that with the disposition of constituted force he can ably care for the peace. If Congress does not, the well disposed majority of the people of Mississippi will regulate the outcroppings of the new rebellion existing there.

Political exigencies occasion the *Picayune* to editorially say in its issue of Wednesday last, in reference to the paragraph in the President's message wherein it is stated, "under existing conditions, the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party," that:

"Herein the President exhibits equal lack of intelligence and the courtesies of political and social life. Our colored fellow-citizens are not styled in this country negroes! and they do not appreciate the friendship of those who so designate them."

If the generic term negro were objectionable in any sense, save the unworthy one of seeking a denial of race identity, the *Picayune's* zeal might be deemed commendable. We are not aware that any intelligent colored citizen objects to that term, though they very properly resent the contemptuous one when spelt with two g's. But even for this indication of the value of the colored man as a citizen we are pleased, as evidencing that, however reluctantly, the inevitable is being accepted, and all political parties determining to abandon the dying issues of slavery.

The embroilment relative to the possession of the office of City Attorney, to which the City Council named B. F. Jonas and the Governor appointed Henry H. Walsh, has been decided by the Superior District Court in the legal recognition of the latter. Mr. Jonas, supported by Mayor Leeds and Council, has charge of the office with declared illegal functions. The Mayor having published Mr. Walsh's application to the Council, whose authority he denies, to appoint him as their attorney, that gentleman has issued a bitter personal card in which he clearly intimates coffee and pistols for two, between the Mayor, or any friend, and himself. As his Honor is rather old, undoubtedly the offended Walsh will take satisfaction through any *proche ami* who may assume the defense.

Commenting on a paragraph from the Louisiana *State Register* relative to Senator Pinchback, the *Vicksburg Plain Dealer*, of the 5th inst., says:

"We are glad to know that Senator Pinchback will probably get his seat in the United States Senate so unjustly kept from him. We have always believed that since the recognition of Gov. Kellogg by the President, and the seating of the members of the House of Representatives, that it was no more than right and just that Senator Pinchback should be seated also. We hope that when the Louisiana question is again taken up it will be decided that P. B. S. Pinchback, is one of the U. S. Senators from that State."

**CUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** During the week the examination of all the public schools in the city on this bank of the river has occurred. We devote largely of our space to their report.

We were agreeably—Pleased on Monday, in visiting the public examination of the Washington School at Carrollton, to note the excellence of recitation and exhibition exercises of the pupils. Numbering two hundred pupils of the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary grades, the well-trained children in their several exercises evinced the careful supervision of their teachers. The school rooms were handsomely decorated with evergreen; appropriate mottoes of welcome and the names of Superintendent Brown and members of the School Board, Messrs. Stamps and Boothby being conspicuous.

The declamations and original essays for so young pupils were commendable. The opening address by little Miss Louisa Baker; The Retort, by Master Lincoln; Father Abbé's Will, by Manuel Clark; A Little Piece, by Henry Clark; I Can, I Can't, by Miss Lavinia Stamps; Knowing the Circumstances, a dialogue by several little Misses, and the closing address by Master Leo Jacobet, were very well rendered. The songs, *Viva l'America*, *Catch the Sunshine* and *Beautiful Bells*, with piano accompaniment, were finely sung. Altogether the examination was one reflecting much credit upon the corps of lady teachers, Miss Lizzie Watson, Principal;

Miss Craft, First Assistant; and Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Bentley, respectively, Second and Third assistants, in control. Division Superintendent Stoddard, Directors Stamps and Gaudet and Mr. Calhoun, of the city schools, with the editor of the *State Register* and a large number of parents and friends, were among the visitors. One absence noticeable and deserving reprobation was the lack of stoves or any facilities for fire in this or other schools in Carrollton. Director Stamps alleging that the fault lies with Division Superintendent Boothby.

Assistant; Mrs. M. A. Houghton, First Assistant; Miss L. M. Wagner, Second Assistant; Mrs. L. C. King, Second Assistant; Mrs. L. Hampson, Third Assistant; Miss M. J. Dornan, Third Assistant; Miss L. Pittfield, Third Assistant; Miss M. E. Martin, Third Assistant; Miss S. Bloomfield, Third Assistant.

**THE ANNUAL.**

Examination and exhibition of the Summer (Boys) School, 257 Perdido street between Bolívar and Bertrand street took place on Wednesday. This school numbers 318 pupils with an average attendance during the past term of 248. The teachers are Mr. A. P. Williams, Principal, Miss M. A. Cumberland, First, and Misses G. A. Henderson, L. V. Miller, T. A. Barnett, M. A. Francis, Isabella Todd and M. G. Donavan, Second and Third Assistants. A graded school with an excellent corps of teachers the examination here was very commendable. The programme of exhibition exercises was well selected; we regret that we can notice but two or three pieces amid others equally as good. The declaration, *Lieses on the Death of Chas. Sumner*, by master Garry Dunn; *A Country Gent*, by Henry Dodson, and *Nobility of Labor*, by William Scott, were effectively delivered. The music under so accomplished a pianist as the Principal was of course excellent, the songs being decidedly the best sung of any school visited. We cannot forget the mention of the following roll of honor of boys who deservedly obtained distinction during the term: Albert Stewart, Isaac Brown, Chas. Davis, Walter Kelly, John Anderson, Edmund McCall, Edward Gould, Wm. Scott, Chas. Todd, Edgar King, Moses Johnson, Alfred King and Walter White.

**THE EDMINA SCHOOL.** Examination, Miss S. Williams, Principal, and Mrs. S. Houston, Assistant, occurred on yesterday. With a membership of one hundred and fifty pupils, this school, which is located at corner Crapo and Congress streets, is well conducted and showed merit and taste in examination and exhibition. For these and other schools of like grade we would suggest to the Directors a better regard to the comforts of the school room than they now possess.

We are told that these indispensable necessities are rather unfairly given to a few rather than justly distributed to all the school's requiring the same.

**THE EDMINA SCHOOL.**

Miss E. E. Vigers, Principal, assisted by Misses B. Hunt, E. Dobie, H. W. Johnson, E. C. Carolan, A. Perkins, F. Dunn, Miss C. Kennedy and A. Crooks, contains about 225 girls well advanced and showing marked progress. This school is located on Common, between Locust and Magnolia streets. The examination and exhibition exercises were well arranged and exceedingly creditable to teachers and pupils. There are here several candidates for the High School.

**ARKANSAS.**

On Villerie street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets, in the Third District, had an examination on yesterday. There are 131 pupils enrolled, who evinced much proficiency in their several recitations. In deportment and discipline this school is excellent, comparing most favorably with any in the city. The teachers are Miss E. F. Roxborough, Principal, and Mrs. Knox and Sberler, Assistants. In this as in some other schools we have visited there is need of furniture and absolute comforts in the school rooms, which reflects unfavorably upon the large membership in the Board of School Directors, who permit so grave duties to go unperformed.

From our publisher, Mr. Henry A. Corbin who, in company with Superintendent Brown, visited the following schools on Wednesday, we glean:

**THE MASON SCHOOL.**

On Genois street, between Gravier and Perdido streets, numbers about 110 pupils, consisting of colored and white children. Much proficiency was shown, although that and similar schools are laboring under disadvantage arising from want of furniture, books, etc., greatly needed. The teachers are deserving of much credit. They are Mrs. E. C. Williams, Principal, and Misses K. A. Nugent and Celeste Gates, Assistants.

**THE MADISON SCHOOL.**

On Pa. ayra street, is the largest girls school in the First District. It has enrolled 600 pupils; deportment excellent and progress commendable. The exhibition was highly creditable. The teachers are Mrs. J. Jackson, Principal; Miss C. Hubbard, Mrs. K. C. McCann, and Misses McCord, Mulroy, Lytle, Durand, Sullivan, Hamblet, Mylott and Kasson, Assistants.

**THE FISH SCHOOL.**

Grammar, Intermediate and Primary grades, corner of Perdido and Howard streets, is the largest boys school in the district. It numbers 550 pupils. In proficiency of recitation and declamation it is unexcelled. Three colored boys in the Principal's room in this school, Masters Nolasco, Gaudin and Roxborough are deserving of special mention, being at the head of their respective classes in arithmetic and grammar. The teachers are: Mr. J. S. Beane, Principal; Miss J. E. Morton, First

male residents, and a majority also of all who were qualified to vote by existing laws. The convention therupon declared the Constitution adopted, and at the election for which it provided Mr. Dorr was elected Governor. He tried twice by force to inaugurate his government, but he was defeated by the old government, lived for some time in exile, then, returning to the State was tried for treason, convicted, sentenced to imprisonment for life, but was pardoned after a short time, and soon after died. The Legislature ordered the record of his sentence to be expunged. In this case, if, as was claimed, the Dorr Constitution received a majority of the legal votes, the event proved that the voters did not mean to justify such a revolutionary method of changing the government, but only to show that they thought the suffrage should be extended.

When the essential question of the lawful power of the people to change the fundamental law in the Dorr manner was raised in the Circuit Court of the Rhode Island district, Judge Story held that the old charter government had been continuously in full force and effect, and therefore its lawful acts were justifiable. The case, known as Luther and Borden, was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of this tribunal equally evaded the question. It held that upon a question involving the lawful establishment of a State government the Supreme Court must follow the decision of the State courts, and that under the constitutional clauses guaranteeing defense of a State against domestic violence, etc., it is the function of Congress to decide which one of the conflicting governments is to be protected. While, however, the court avoided a decision of the vital point, it was fully discussed by the counsel. Mr. B. F. Hallétt, of Massachusetts, argued the case upon Mr. Dorr's principles. Mr. Webster opposed him. Mr. Hallétt's argument was a plea for anarchy. Mr. Webster's set forth the principles upon which an organized popular government is distinguished from a mass-meeting. The point of his argument was, that popular action to be valid must be lawful. There must be authority, qualifications, securities, sanctions. The people limit themselves, and their will can be known not from the utterances of mass-meetings but only in the recognized manner which they have authorized. The people is a political body, not a collection of individuals, and except when acting by its recognized organs, has no constitutional power whatever. To abandon this ground is to invite anarchy.

There is no pretense that the Constitution of Arkansas did not provide for its own amendment, and the Legislature called a Constitutional convention not only without authority, but in contravention of authority. The call, therefore, and the convention were illegal: they were revolutionary. Nor is the act made legal by an overwhelming popular majority for the work of the convention, since there may be an illegal and revolutionary majority. The American principle is that governments originate with the people, and may be abolished or modified by the people: but only in the way that they have themselves prescribed either expressly or by usage. It may appear that, in maintaining the claim of Mr. Garland in Arkansas Congress would be recognizing a revolutionary proceeding, which it would clearly have no right to do unless it should be satisfied that the evils of the situation justified such action. No degree of Justice with "Southern row" can excuse blindness to the fact that the Arkansas question involves one of the gravest points in our political system.

**THE ATHENS.** Club re-

to be most purposes excellent in rivalry the mark.

One hundred Pompadour church, and that is Menéval in the diplo- shop's be- knew who it in his trav- so when on the bad Pompadour Mu- mises for

Wordsway, Esq., Mr. Mac-

In these has reclai- four or volume, gr- matical, Critical an- Mr. Masso-

who seem- sisted al- the wearis- of laud- bles and -

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form, an

M. Clermont Gunnar has dis- covered in Palestine, near the vil- lage of Abu Shabab, in the plain between Jaffa and Jerusalem, two inscriptions cut into the rock. The inscriptions are alike, and each is formed of the words "Tahum Gezer," or "frontier of Gezer." This is accepted as establishing the whereabouts of the ancient city of that name.

## GOSSIP.

## AS UNINTENTIONAL.

A majority also voted to vote for the Constitution at the election for Mr. Dorr was He tried twice to his government after the record expunged. In claimed, the received a mandate, the events did not mean revolutionary the government now that they should be ex-

question of the people to the law in the G. Rhode Island held that the went had been free and effect, all acts were known as was carried out of the decision of the courts, and constitutional defense of a violence, etc., Congress to the conflicting protected. court avoided point, it was counsel. Mr. Massachusetts. Mr. Dorr's sister opposed government upon which Mr. Webster's upon which government in mass-meetings argument to be valid. must be recognized as authorized, bodily, not recognized as national power, this ground.

that the did not demand, and a Coalition only without avocation of before, and illegal: they are in the act helping government may be an majority. It is that with the reward or mode only in the service pre- or by usage, maintaining in Arkansas recognizing which right to do that the certified such critique with cause blind. Arkansas, the gravest system.

has "dise- the vil- plain, two rock. The and each is "Tahum- zier." This shing the ant city of

school, Mr. Masson instances Keats, in which the poet describes the spot where Cupid watches Adonis at the command of Venus. Wordsworth was frozen, hard and Arctic in his nature notes, relative to the reception at Gov. Pinchback's on the night of the 1st inst., was that of one of the most attractive and charming young ladies present, Miss C. K. Y., her dress a white silk trimmed with satin, and pearl ornaments, adorning a person the cynosure of eyes; above his head Four lily-stalks did their white honors wad To make a coronet; and round him grew All fair green, of every bloom and hue, Together intertwined and trimm'd fresh: Shading the Ethiopia berries, and woodbine, Of velvet leaves and bugle-blooms divine; Convolvulus in streaked vases flushed The creeps, mellowing for an autumn blush; And virgin's bower, trailing airy; With others of the sisterhood.

The book is valuable and instructive reading, not only for the really poetic gems it contains, but for the merit of its criticisms through the clever commentaries of the compiler. A historical professor at Edinburgh, Mr. Masson has given a force to his talk and free and easy manner which will the more readily impress what he has to say upon the reader. To the young of either sex, entering upon the study of literature, the book in all essentials is most valuable.

"Holden with the Cords." By W. M. L. Jay, Author of "Shiloh," etc. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1874. Here we have what the author calls, a religious novel. It depicts the doings on or near a Southern plantation of one Edwin Reath, otherwise styled Earl Roy or Dr. Remy, who is "holder with the cords" of his sins. In this volume he murders two men, attempts to kill a third, forges a will, intercepts letters, and plays the evil one generally. His schemes are all thwarted and brought to naught by the Christian young hero whom Mrs. Jay introduces as the representative of the religious interests. Quite as profile in plot intricacies as Mrs. Braddon and with much originality, the author retains to the close the interest of her readers. Perhaps, as she devoutly indulges in her pro-fave, the hero she expresses of preparing the way for the religious novels of the future, may be interested in this; though we confess the religious part of this work does not at all appear to compare with the excellence of the story. It may be, however, our taste is perverted.

"Freedom's Battle." By Edw. J. Vireo, of New Orleans. We presume, is—well, we will let our readers determine. We should premise, however, by remarking that the production, of which we furnish the following sample, is one begotten of "the thoughts that breathe and words that burn" in the patriotic White League bosom on the memorable affair of September 14. The Bulletin, which is a chaste and elegant journal, as our readers may know, says of Mr. Vireo that he is "the Poet Laureate of the South," and his production for true poetic thought and execution is unsurpassed. This doubtless, from the Bulletin standpoint, is correct. We suspect that the tastes of a perverted literary public may not agree in this estimation. The poem opens in the grand epic style thus:

"It was on the Fourteenth of September That freedom's battle took place, When the Metropolitans will long remember, Of you young and old By their downfall and disgrace.

Down Canal street the Peasers came In martial and hostile array, And they made a grand display. They clamed for White Leaguer's blood, These men, who a noble State and people down would drag.

Once the friend of Davis, Lee, Jackson, Beauregard and Bragg."

Running through fifty or sixty verses of "poetical thoughts," it concludes:

"With in the foregoing facts, this attempt to poetry I will close, Heartily wishing that Louisianians may be freed from all her woes.

The deep-toned Bells will proclaim it throughout the land."

That it was achieved by Gallant General Ogden and his brave Leaguer band."

Now considering that this is for sale on our streets, and the Bulletin has so strongly extolled its excellence, we doubt not it will be hung in frames of gold on the walls in the mansions of rich people, as a fitting memento put in song of "the glorious deeds of September."

"I don't know. He was always a particular kind of a man that way. Q. Still I don't understand it all. You say that he spoke to you and that he was dead.

A. I didn't say that he was dead. Q. But wasn't he dead?

A. Well, some said he was, some said he wasn't.

Q. What did you think?

A. Oh, it was none of my business.

Q. Did you—. However, we can

## THE NEGRO PROPERTY OWNERS IN GEORGIA.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A Georgia journalist has been studying the "tax-books" of that State, and has found in them some interesting facts about the amount of property owned by Georgia negroes. The assessed total is \$6, 158, 798. The real total must be considerably higher, since the assessment is presumably far below the selling price, and since a large fraction of the amount owned doubtless escapes assessment altogether.

The figures may seem small to one who knows that there are half a million blacks in Georgia, but they show, nevertheless, that the process of accumulation is well underway. It is not a small thing that the penniless slaves of 1865 should now, as freemen, hold \$7, 000,000 worth of taxable property. That sum represents much patient saving. In eleven counties colored men own an aggregate of over \$100,000 worth. In three of these counties they own over \$200,000 worth. Their possessions are very evenly distributed throughout the State among themselves. Every county reports some colored taxpayers. There are not yet any very wealthy men among them. The richest negro in the State pays taxes on only \$10,805. Only fifteen, all told, pay on more than \$5,000. As a general rule, when they have any property at all it is asserted at from \$300 to \$1,000. A curious feature about their property is that nearly two thirds of it is in the hands of women. Eight of the fifteen persons who pay taxes on more than \$5,000 are negroes. It may be that the colored brother invests his savings in his wife's name in order to keep them out of the clutches of his creditors, or it may be that Fanny Knable's belief in the innate superiority of the negro over the white is the true one, and that the freedwoman has shown more industry and frugality than the freedman. It is to be noted that this property, by whomsoever acquired, has not been gained by speculation or political knavery.

What the negroes now own they have earned. They have got it by hard work.

The "Bullitt Star": "A nugget of gold, weighing fourteen ounces four pennyweight, was picked up in MacArthur street a few days ago, the fortunate finder being as is usually the case, a poor working man. The discovery was rather singular. It appears that he was wearing a pair of almost soleless boots, and, while walking along the street, felt a sharp substance press against the bottom of his foot. Looking down to ascertain if the cause was a sharp pointed slope, he saw the point of the nugget sticking out of the ground, and soon unearthed it."

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Q. Did you—. However, we can

never get this matter straight. Let us ask about something else. What was the date of your birth?

A. Monday, October 31, 1838.

Q. What? Impossible! That would make you 180 years old.

How do you account for that?

A. I don't account for it at all.

Q. But you said at first you were only 19, and now you make yourself out to be 180. It is an awful discrepancy.

A. Why, have you noticed that? [Shaking hands.] Many a time it has seemed to me like a discrepancy, but somehow I couldn't make up my mind. How quick you notice a thing!

This was but the beginning. Before that interview was over there must have been one, at least, of the race of inquirers who had his curiosities satisfied. [Lotus Leaves.]

One of the students at the Rensselaer Institute, in Troy, was Stephen Alexander. He was a noteworthy boy among the many Troy girls who dole on the students, gaining a reputation of generosity and literary taste by his numerous presents of books. These he scattered with excessive liberality among his female acquaintances, the volumes usually being costly works. He was an artist, too, and taught drawing in a local academy. Religious to a marked degree, and professing exalted social relations. Mr. Alexander was altogether regarded as a very nice young man, and most desirable for a husband. He is now in jail, however, for burglary and larceny. All the books which he gave away were stolen from three book stores, one of which he entered by a rope ladder suspended from a roof.

A lady guest recently entertained by Lord Dufferin at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, wore suspended from her neck the original reward of merit presented by the King of Portugal to Alvarez Pedro Cadaval for the discovery of Brazil in 1500. It is described as a richly designed ship under full sail, composed of gold, silver and precious stones.

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W. R. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

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